

# Quid Novi

LAW VOL. IV NO. 10

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## LSA Council Votes Guidelines

by Demetrios Xistris

On Thursday, November 3, LSA Council had a vigorous two hour session where disenfranchisement was the focal topic.

The first contentious issue was the motion proposed by President Stephen Fogarty on Conflict of Interest Guidelines. In essence, the motion had three parts. First, any club member on Council should acknowledge his or her affiliation prior to any budgetary decision regarding that club. Second, no LSA Council member should vote in any editorial or electoral decisions at Quid Novi. And third, there was provided an enforcement mechanism for what were to be guidelines. It was into

these three parts that the motion was debated and voted on.

In general, Council was concerned that the effect of this motion would be to disenfranchise a large portion of itself. Once convinced that the proposal was solely a guideline, Council voted on the first section- the clubs: 4-2 (with 5 abstentions) prompting one councillor to remark that the "abstentions have it." On the second part Council voted 7-3 (with 4 abstentions) to bar LSA members from operat-

effect since Quid would do its best to maintain that independence.

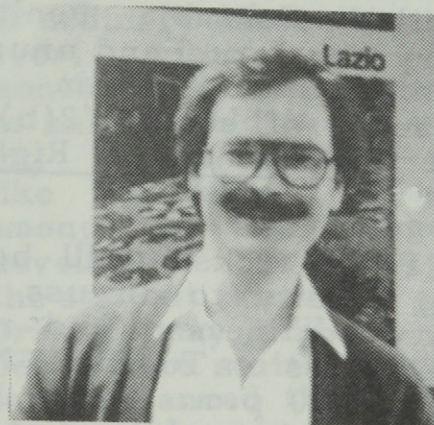
The enforcement part of the motion was voted down (11-2) since it was felt that the provision was unnecessary for guidelines.

In the only other important motion, Todd Sloan and Marc Barbeau proposed to alter the constitution and make at-large Faculty Council Reps as speaking but non-voting members of Council. This disenfranchisement is designed to allay Faculty fears that at-large reps are the pawns of LSA. Debate on this issue was postponed to the next meeting.

## KAL 007

The International Civil Aviation Organization's response to the downing of the Korean airliner "has been as efficient as possible, given the actual situation of international law" stated Alberto Lagrange, the official Italian representative to ICAO. Speaking in his personal capacity on Wednesday, November 2, Lagrange noted that the "international community has acted promptly" to the KAL 007 tragedy. His conclusion was based on the incident's repercussions in international law, rather than the political rhetoric generated by it.

Cont'd on p. 2



Ecrasons l'état

ing in the indoor management rules of the Quid. J.P. Blais expressed concern that this was not the best way to ensure the independence of Quid. This reporter felt that even though Council had the right to legislate the conduct of their members they nevertheless do not have the right to legislate as to infringe on the freedom of the press. It was conceded that the motion would have no substantial

### Le Français au Quid Novi

Le Quid Novi ne se veut certainement pas un journal unilingue. Cependant, ces dernières semaines, on pourrait fort bien le croire.... En tant que rédactrice française, j'aimerais inviter tous ceux ayant un talent de journaliste en herbe à nous soumettre leurs petits bijoux (littéraires, évidemment!). Que ce soit sur

Cont'd on p. 5

### Announcements

Quid Novi Elections  
Monday, November 14  
1 p.m. in Room 203



KAL 007

Cont'd from p. 1

Summarizing the relevant facts of the incident, Lagrange noted that there is no sure evidence of exactly what happened, and went on to describe the actions taken by ICAO. In particular, an extraordinary meeting was convened to formulate a response to an anxious public. The ICAO Council passed a resolution condemning such use of force by a vote of 26-2, and this was adopted by the ICAO Assembly 65-10.

While one could question the value of such a condemnation and the apparent lack of any concrete action, Lagrange pointed out that important legal consequences will flow from this incident but they will be developed in the future.

Lagrange supported his evaluation of the incident from a legal point of view as follows. This incident may lead to amendments to the Chicago Convention, the chief treaty of international civil aviation. There is also a Canadian initiative to formulate a treaty on methods of intercepting aircraft which "could result in a new framework for civil aviation."

Lagrange noted that ICAO's resolution recognized that the Soviet use of force "invokes general recognized legal consequences...[that] must be interpreted as including separations".

In short, Lagrange's approach was that the response of the international legal community must be viewed in the framework within which it acts. In this context, the response was appropriate. The legal consequences will undoubtedly be more valuable than the political rhetoric which has already been forgotten.

Rick Goossen

## Prisons within Prisons

I cannot tell to those  
in hell,  
The dreams I send above,  
Nor how the shrill of  
whistles kills,  
Each passing thought of  
love.

Within these walls that  
never fall,  
The damned all come to know,  
The rows of cell & the  
special hell  
Called Solitary Row.

Jack McCann 1972

The poem appears on the overleaf of the title page of Prof. Michael Jackson's new book, The Prisoners of Isolation & Solitary Confinement in Canada (University of Toronto Press, 1983). Jack McCann was Jackson's client in the landmark case of McCann v. The Queen (1976) 29 C.C.C. (2d) 377 (F.C.), where it was held that the solitary confinement unit of the British Columbia Penitentiary was "cruel and unusual punishment", within the meaning of section 2(b) of the Canadian Bill of Rights.

Prof. Jackson will be in the Faculty to discuss solitary confinement and related issues on Tuesday, Nov. 15 at 1:00 p.m. in the Moot Court. A professor of law at University of British Columbia since 1970, he has

been involved in the area of prisoners' rights for over a decade. He has written articles on subjects such as prison disciplinary processes and the treatment of habitual offenders. He established British Columbia's first prison legal aid clinics in 1972 and negotiated with prisoners during the four days of the 1976 British Columbia Penitentiary riot.

Prisoners' rights go to the root of many questions which will come before the courts with the implementation of the Charter. The issues include not only due process considerations, but also the impact of criminal law on fundamental freedoms. The issue of prisoners' rights provides a forum in which the conflicting principles of public protection and administration of justice are thrown into sharp relief.

The Criminal Law Group is pleased to present this topic as the first event of 1983-84, especially since it highlights a stage in the judicial process rarely dealt with in criminal law, which complements our regular studies.

We hope that you will all attend.

Todd Sloan

### Sports Announcements

#### Women's Ice Hockey

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 10:00  
Law v. McConnell Mashers

Tuesday, Nov. 15, 11:30  
Law v. Gardner Girls

#### Women's Basketball

Monday, Nov. 14, 7:30  
Law v. MCSS

#### Men's Ice Hockey

Monday, November 14, 8:15  
"A-Team"

Thursday, November 24,  
10:15

Cross-Town Rivalry  
Law B v. Law C

#### Women's Volleyball

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 5:50  
Pickups v. Women's Rea



## Turkey Press

On September 29, the Turkish Consultative Assembly passed a new Press Law which is seen by many of its critics as an attempt to further restrict press freedom as the November legislative elections approach. This new Press Law will complete an article of the Constitution adopted last year, limiting freedom of expression in the name of security and public order.

Under the new Press Law, local Turkish magistrates are empowered to close down newspapers and magazines and forbid the publication of any material they find objectionable. Journalists who have been convicted of "terrorist or political crimes" are barred from exercising their profession. Newspaper and magazine editors must be at least 30 years old. The same condition applies to those standing for Parliament. Writers who "reveal state secrets", "threaten national security" or violate articles of the criminal codes concerning Marxist or religious propaganda face prison terms or fines.

Since the military coup in September 1980, martial law authorities have arrested and sentenced a significant number of newspaper publishers, editors, columnists and reporters. Repression extends to other intellectuals such as writers, lecturers and peace activists. According to the martial law authorities (AFP 7 July 1983), there are 21,120 political prisoners in Turkey. Other sources put the number much higher.

Source: Index on Censorship  
Sandra Stephenson

## Creation or Evolution?

by Holly Cullen

with research assistance  
by Alida Gualtieri

As recent reporting has cast an inquiring eye on the evolutionary scale of law students, the time seems ripe to examine fully one of Charles Darwin's great unpublished works. Only recently discovered at a yard sale in Southampton, its previous owner was a collateral descendant of the great evolutionist's charnel lady.

The short but brilliant work outlines Darwin's theory concerning the development of law school graduates. He believed that the stages closely approximate those described in his major work: The Descent of Man, Only in Reverse.

The person entering through the portals of an institution such as this demonstrates all the traits of ordinary humanity. However, within one short month, he or she is reduced to sniffing old books or using harsh-sounding words like "chattel". These are among the first stages of devolution. At that point, the student (known as corpus primus) may still be considered more socially and mentally advanced than, for example, the average chimpanzee.

It is during the second, third and fourth years that the evolutionary differences between law students and homo sapiens become glaring. Darwin referred to the former creatures as corpus chimpus. To observe the differences, Darwin's work recommends that serious scholars of evolution observe a class of corpus primus with a few specimens of corpus chimpus in it. The corpus chimpus shows evidence of awkward,

ape-like motions. They demonstrate an obnoxious nature uncharacteristic of human beings. These actions, quite naturally, offend and frighten the less-devolved first-year students.

These further devolved upper-year students, being rather close to australopithecus africanis in status, attempt to hide their shame by casting aspersions on the level of evolution of their first-year colleagues (see "Professor holds Court", Quid, Oct. 20). They forget that their own state is far below the first-year level. The corpus primus still has a sufficiently developed psyche to acquire feelings of group identity. He or she, therefore, is disturbed by the behaviour of upper-year students.

Another sad characteristic of these devolved creatures is a tunnel-vision mentality. They divide themselves, as well as their mentally superior first-year colleagues, into essentially meaningless camps of "Civil" and "Common".

Why, then, the astute reader may ask, do professional jurists not parade up and down the courtroom in a decidedly simian fashion? Darwin's exciting discovery in answer to this seeming paradox was that the Bar school and articling process reverses the devolutionary cycle. He did point out, in the final chapter of volume one of this fascinating treatise, that some law professors fail to return to the starting point of the devolutionary cycle. Unfortunately, it seems that volume two was destroyed. The former owner explained that it was consumed in a freak fire just prior to his retirement as Professor of Torts at Oxford University....



# Quid Novi Editorial

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Quid Novi est une publication hebdomadaire assurée par les étudiants de la faculté de droit de l'université McGill, 3644 rue Peel Montréal, H3A 1W9. La publication est rendue possible grâce à l'appui du bureau du doyen, de l'Association des étudiants en droit ainsi que par le financement individuel des étudiants. Les opinions exprimées sont propres à l'auteur. Toute contribution n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction et doit indiquer l'auteur ou son origine.

## One Dimensional Law School

Two speakers were recently in our faculty, and both of them addressed near-empty rooms. The turnout of both faculty and students was meagre at best. Should we continue to invite speakers and in so doing denigrate our reputation?

One speaker was Professor Humphrey, who will be speaking to the U.N. General Assembly this coming December on the 35th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He played an integral role in formation and subsequent application of the Declaration. Few turned out for his interesting and lively discussion. Perhaps human rights is not a popular topic.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Kaufman recently took time out of his busy schedule to talk to us about legal ethics. One would expect a full house when a Justice of the Court of Appeal appears in a Quebec law school. Much to the astonishment of myself and others, only a handful of students attended.

This surely must be evidence (circumstantial as it might be) of the high esteem in which we hold ourselves. Even first-year students taking Foundations (a course that deals in some measure with legal ethics) were poorly represented. As law students, we should take great interest in our legal institutions and how they operate. In some recent events, that interest seemed lacking.

Perhaps we deserve no more respect than used car salesmen, as a recent poll ranked us, rating the most and least trusted professions. We complain of an education that is theoretically oriented, yet when interesting and practical topics and speakers are assembled, we sometimes wither and die.

Perhaps we should follow the example of other professional faculties at McGill, such as Management, Medicine, and Engineering. Students in these faculties enthusiastically attend professional and social events.

It is high time we stopped embarrassing the school, our guests and ourselves. Or perhaps we should accept our one-dimensionality, our complacency.

**Michael R. Concister**

### Notice

The Criminal Law Group presents Prof. Michael Jackson, professor of law from the University of British Columbia. He will speak on prisoners' rights, with a special emphasis on solitary confinement, Tuesday, November 15, at 1:00 p.m. in the Moot Court.

### Newspapers

Through funds made available by the Dean; The New York Times, Le Devoir, and the Globe and Mail are now available Monday to Friday in the Library, 4th floor reading area.



# SOCCER SLAUGHTER

by Ian Fraser

He was missing a shoe, and his right hand never stopped gingerly stroking a long ugly bruise on one trembling thigh. He never blinked; I can still see those glassy staring eyes, peering anxiously but never focusing. As we spoke he flinched repeatedly, always with a gasp, and non sequiters like "God, those feet!" and "Is that physically possible?" interrupted our conversation from beginning to end. I found him wandering along Penfield near the gym, late one Monday night, and stopped to ask him what was wrong — even at a distance, he was obviously not well.

"I used to be a soccer player," he said; "played in the McGill intramurals. It was great. My team was all number one megastar quality, like me, 6 feet tall and winged feet. We never lost."

"What team was that?" I asked.

He looked down. A finger picked at his shredded shorts. Two buses went by, roaring into the lonely night, and in the strange glow from their empty interiors I saw the whites of his eyes.

"We're nothing!" he burst out, "nothing!" They've destroyed the dream..." and he sagged sobbing into my arms.

"Who?" I asked quietly.

I couldn't hear his whispered response. "Who?"

"The Unconscionables... Mother of God, what a team — the law team, you know?"

"No," I said, for I didn't.

"You will," he said.

We talked then, for some fifteen minutes. It seems the law intramural soccer team, formerly Daze FC but now known as the Unconscionables, had turned intramural soccer on its head. After playing less than scintillating football for two years — in fact, after a record featuring victories only by default — this year they exploded. I met this broken man at the end of a week which had seen the first win of the year, and from his game the Unconscionables strode Thomsonwards with four majestic goals behind them, to his team's one.

"4-1?" I said, "isn't that the greatest point spread in amateur soccer anywhere since Budapest Metro beat the Baden-Boden Boomers in 1979?"

"And they had three penalty goals", he said, "but yes, yes. And now we will go the way of the Boomers... O perdition!"

The story came out. His team had scored first, but the Unconchies had hardly slowed. After two hours of play — intramural soccer is a man's game — Andrew Cohen got a pinpoint pass through to forward Joe Tatino, and it was a minute before the heretofore respected goalkeeper realized where his reputation had gone. Tie game. But not for long, not long enough for the stability of the soccer world. Louis Beauregard gave the forces of law and order reason for confidence with that most debonaire shot of goal, a breezy clip-shot over a wilting goalie.

"We still thought we had a chance, at that point", he

said, with a bitter laugh. "But then the earth moved".

Boomed through the hapless goalie's legs from at least forty yards, Elliott Cooperstone's shot made it 3-1. The Unconscionables, whose fullbacks and eight-handed goalie Howard Better were now playing poker and toasting the eager Liverpool and Italian National Scouts on the sidelines, completed the rout with a shot from Mr. Cohen that killed two opponents.

"And the living shall envy the dead," whispered my interlocutor.

I am haunted by this encounter. I must know, I must understand. At 8:10 this Monday I shall be there, at Molson Stadium, to witness the last regular season Unconscionable game. That I share a school with such men....

**Cont'd from p. 1**

notre vie estudiantine, sur le sport, la vie culturelle, l'humour, etc....

Tous vos articles seront les bienvenus! Qui sait, peut-être une collaboration régulière (our même intermittente) au journal pourra vous propulser vers les sommets atteints par Lysiane Gagon, Jean-Louis Roy ou encore Claude Ryan?

Quant à moi, je me culpabilise de vous avoir privé, depuis Septembre, de mes grands talents littéraires (?!). A partir de maintenant, je vais cependant me faire un Devoir (our un Quid Novi?) de pondre régulièrement...

N'oubliez pas, vos articles seront toujours appréciés!

Sylvie Levesque



## Dame Langstaff's career

Cont'd from p. 8

the examination, that no right of mandamus existed against the respondent, and that the petitioner had not obtained marital authority to take the action. Jacobs contended that there was nothing in the Bar Act to deny women the right to practise, that the words "he", "he's", and "him" were generic and not intended to exclude half the population. But the Court asked Mrs. Langstaff if she had consulted her husband when she made up her mind to enter the legal profession. Langstaff replied, "No I did not. I did not know his address". Divorce was not granted in Quebec at that time, and women were unable to contract any obligations without their husbands' authorisations in writing. Thus the fact that Annie Langstaff was separated from her husband set the scene in her case.

Mr Justice Saint-Pierre dismisses her petition with costs (Dame Langstaff v. The

Bar of the Province of Quebec (1915) 47 C.S. 131). Although Mr. Justice Saint-Pierre noted that Mrs. Langstaff was a "young woman of good morals and... possessed of considerable ability", his Lordship held that

"to admit a woman and more particularly a married woman as a barrister...as a person who pleads cases at the bar before judges or juries in open court and in the presence of the public, would be nothing short of a direct infringement upon public order and a manifest violation of the law of good morals and public decency" (p.34).

This opinion caused a public outcry. Mrs. Langstaff's supporters, led by Professor Carrier Derick of McGill, and the Members of the Local Council of Women, organized a mass protest against his decision. Langstaff found many champions, and she found herself something of a celebrity.

As guest of honour at the Insurance Underwriters' Dinner, she spoke about women's role in society:

"It is not merely men who oppose the entrance of women into the learned profession. There are many women who are so cowardly and so lacking in true womanhood as to take the same attitude..... The plain fact...is that many women have to earn their living outside the house, if they are to have homes at all....all that is asked for women who desire to practise is that they should prove [their abilities] as men have to prove theirs....".

Not satisfied with the Superior Court's decision, Langstaff appealed to the Court of King's Bench. On November 2, 1915 the appeal court in a 4 to 1 decision (Mr. Justice Laveigne strongly dissenting), affirmed Mr. Justice Saint-Pierre's decision. Dame Langstaff (Anne Macdonald) v. The Bar of the Province of Quebec (1915) 25 C.P.R. 11. Women by virtue of their sex

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## Senator Baikie's Constituency Report

The fact that I am making my first report to you from Senate does not mean that anything of importance has occurred. But I can give a few first impressions of life inside the rarified atmosphere of the Senate and how this body works.

The first thing that strikes one is the size of Senate. There are 89 Senators, 19 of whom are students. The body is composed of the Chancellor, the Principal and Vice Principals, faculty Deans and elected faculty and student members. Naturally it is very difficult for a group of this size to deal with substantive issues, and much of the work is done in committees.

There are at least 24 such committees dealing with everything from computerization to University-wide academic planning.

There are some that will be of more interest to students. Among these is the Ad Hoc Committee on Responsibilities and Obligations of the University to students, which is expected to present the final draft of the Charter of Student Rights sometime later this year. As well, Senate has just established a committee to review the student grievance procedure. The procedure that exists now is at best rather confused, at worst virtually nonexistent.

The Committee on the coordination of student services deals with non-academic University services. The Academic Policy and Planning Committee looks at curricula at a university-wide level and oversees the cyclical reviews done of each Faculty and Department.

The committees are just getting underway now. As a consequence there has not been much business for Senate to consider and the meetings have been short. However, the pace should begin to quicken soon, and I will keep you in touch with it.

Tim Baikie



## Cont'd from p. 6

were not permitted to practise the profession of law in Quebec. During the hearing, attention was focused more on Mrs. Langstaff's marital status than on the other aspects of the case. The court seemed concerned that she had not had her husband's permission to study law, did not live with him, had not seen him since 1906 and that she alone was responsible for the upbringing of her daughter, then aged eight. In denying her appeal, the bench claimed to be protecting her and "her more exquisite sex" from the contempt of her spouse and the "revilement" of the male sex generally.

Mrs. Langstaff ended her personal battle there, though she continued to fight by supporting various bills introduced to change Quebec law so as to allow women to practise law. When Philip Vineberg joined Jacob's law firm in 1939 (the firm today is called Phillips, Vineberg), he was keen to take up her case once again, relying on the Privy Council decision

Edwards v. The Attorney General for Canada. Langstaff, being in her fifties, didn't want to write the bar exam so there the matter ended. And by the time the law was finally changed, in 1942, a Bachelor of Arts degree had become a prerequisite. At that point in her life, Mrs. Langstaff was not prepared to return to formal university studies.

Langstaff continued her work (which she described as "a little secretarial work, a little bookkeeping, and a little law") for Jacob's law firm. She was the first woman stenographer used in a Montreal criminal court (Court of Special Sessions, June 1914). She was the author of several articles on family law published in popular women's journals, and of an English-French-French-English Quebec legal dictionary (1937). Her dedication in Jacob's office was legendary and she was only sick once and worked even on Saturdays. Her memory was superb and she did not have to search her records, but knew exactly where files were located and what

their contents were.

It appears that the only justice Langstaff was to receive was poetic. Langstaff became a successful aviatrix and on the occasion of Marshall Foch's visit to Montreal in 1922, "she circled the airway above the city for an hour to the delight of thousands of spectators who admired her pluck". She had been "beating her wings against the door of dignity for over a decade, futilely", she took to literal wings and "now [flew] airily over the heads of Bench and Bar."

Annie Langstaff continued to work as the "alter ego of Mr. Jacobs until the very day of Mr. Jacobs' death in 1938". Thereafter, she remained Me Lazarus Phillip's "right arm in the practice of law" until, of her own account, she left the firm 1965 at the age of 78. She died on 29 June 1975 at the age of 88.

(This article was compiled from several sources, including an interview held with Mr. Phillip Vineberg.)

## *I hit, therefore I am*

The Power Company. The Big Red Machine. Lumber Unlimited. Call them what you will, but smile when you say it, because they are carrying the big bats and looking for action.

I am referring to the Mens Rea baseball team which unleashed a barrage of fire power seldom seen outside Grenada enroute to a 15-1 drubbing of their opponents at the recently named El Studio do Revoluccion Ban-deen Friday night.

Mark "TNT" Ciarello sent the shoeless urchins in the bleachers scurrying for cover as he connected with a fastball for a mammoth home run. As Ciarello broke into his patented "Cadillac trot", the all-around athlete

tripped and sprawled embarrassingly on his face, all the while waving to his cheering throng of pre-adolescent Girl Scouts. Of such stuff are legends made!

Despite generally good signs for the upcoming playoffs, some concern has been expressed about the hitting, or more accurately lack of same, of Roger "my bat has Dutch Elm disease" Cutler. The legendary Cutler, whose tenure as LSA president gave new meaning to Megalomania, has fallen into a horrendous slump which has seen the fickle fans of Chancellor Day turn on this sensitive young man.

But on the bright side, Bruce "I need an ale" Randall

ended his slump with a couple of dingers. For the cocky Randall this has been a frustrating year, but through it all he has acted like a true professional destroying only four lockers.

While it may be too early to call this team a dynasty, I can do whatever I want because Joanie Vance is afraid to edit one word of my copy. While they take failure hard as was witnessed by a weeping Brian "Nut" Ward who attempted to do the "honourable" thing after booting an easy flyball, they also glory in victory.

As they proudly left the field for their steroid tests and then celebrated late into the night, this observer couldn't help but wonder: why is it Paul Dunn has such bad luck with steroids?

**Wayne Burrows**



# Annie M. Langstaff: The lawyer who never was

by J. Vance & K. Fisher

Outside room 203, you will notice a commemorative plaque dedicated to McGill's first woman law graduate, Annie Macdonald Langstaff. In May 1914, Annie Langstaff graduated, with her Bachelor of Civil Law degree, First Class Honours and a Prize of \$25 and a fourth place overall ranking in her class. She led her 2nd year class in Company Law, and her third year class in Criminal Law. However, when Mrs. Langstaff died in 1975 at the age of 88, she had never been allowed to practice law before the Bar of Quebec.

Annie Macdonald Langstaff was born in 1887 in Alexandria, Ontario. She was of highland Scots descent, descended from the persecuted Scots Catholic minority. She received her Senior Matriculation from Dr. Prescott High School at the young age of 16. At 17 she married Sarmet Gilbert Langstaff; at 19, they separated. They had one child, a daughter whom she then raised without his support.

Annie Langstaff came to Montreal and worked as a stenographer for Samuel W. Jawlis, K.C. with whom she'd be acquainted in Alexandria. He was head of the firm Jacobs, Hall, Couture and Fitch, a well respected lawyer and advocate of Jewish Rights whom she had become acquainted with in Alexandria. Jacobs was a Member of Parliament between 1913 and 1937. A witty man, he was known during this time as the "Mark Twain" of the House. In October of 1911, with the approval and encouragement of her employers, she entered the Faculty of Law at McGill.

After Convocation, she applied to take the Quebec preliminary Bar examination

(necessary for all applicants save those holding B.A.'s). Typically the exam was written three years before the applicants presented themselves for admission to practise in between, the university course in law was to be followed. However, Mr. Langstaff reversed the order.

"Knowing...of the rather antiquated items of many members of the Bar, and the likelihood of being refused preliminary examinations, I decided to take the law course at McGill first and then have the other matter disposed of."

Her application for the exam was refused by the Bar solely on the grounds that she was a woman, and a "person of the female sex was not included within the purview of the Bar Act, and thus could not be admitted

either to the study of law nor to the practice of the legal profession". One legal opinion opined that "pretty women lawyers might improperly sway juries". Thereupon, with Mr. Jacobs as her counsellor, she petitioned the Superior Court for a writ of Mandamus summoning the Quebec Bar to show cause why it should not be ordered to grant the application since Mrs. Langstaff met all the statutory qualifications for sitting the examination. At the hearing, Mrs. Langstaff assisted in the presentation of her case. (At one point Mr. Justice Saint Pierre said to her, "If you have aspirations to become a member of the bar, you must learn to speak louder").

The Bar argued that it had absolute discretion as to whom it should admit to

**Cont'd on p. 6**

## "A TEAM" DROPS IN RATINGS

by Eddie Shore

Blood. Hard-hitting. Screens. Set plays. Warrior-like uniforms. Injuries. Stitches. Violence.

Monday Night Football? No! It's Monday Night Hockey with some passive, non-violent law students finding themselves on the short end of a 5-4 game to the recently paroled Management Squad.

Yes, sports fans, dreams of that perfect season die hard. So hard that there is no longer any glass in the door to the loser's dressing room.

Whatever. The point is that the "A Team" had a 4-3 lead with 2:43 left to play and could not hold it. The point is that the "boom box"

was not bopping in the aftermath as the only soul searching was exercised to the gushing of Labatt's 50's.

Farrell "D. Day" Miller, the leading rookie scorer in the league, netted 2 more goals and was noted for his hit that left a Management player embedded in the boards behind his own net. That accounted for one of the ten minor penalties that the "A Team" took. Some first-year law students in the stands remarked that a lot of action on the ice could have been better dealt with by the Criminal Code.

Other goal scores were Gary ("Oh bla, bla, blah") Lawrence on an end-to-end rush and Demetri ("If only I had another leg") Xistris which gave the "A Team" a short-lived lead.